JULY 19, 1775. THE NUMBER 80.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

S. G. Fuller
No. 3.

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS. —— Hor.

LONDON, May 8.

THURSDAY two large ships were taken up in the river on government contract, to carry several mortars and field-pieces, with a large quantity of warlike stores, for the use of the troops under the command of General Gage.

May 9. A council is summoned to meet to-morrow at St. James's after the Levee is over, on the last advices received from Boston.

A Spanish squadron of men of war, under the command of a Commodore, was lately spoke with under full sail, seven degrees to the eastward of the Madeiras, by the Captain of a vessel arrived in the river on Saturday.

Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, of a new construction, so light as to be carried by a man on horseback, and which carry balls from four to seven pounds weight, and 10,000 stands of arms were shipped from the Tower in the course of the last week, for the use of the troops in America.

Fifty tons of ordnance stores is ordered to be got ready with all expedition to be shipped for the use of his Majesty's forces at Boston.

Orders are given for the men of war destined for the Newfoundland station, to be considerably augmented, to carry into execution an act of this session, to prevent any vessels from some of the North American provinces fishing on that coast, &c.

May 10. The report of a Spanish war gains ground amongst the most intelligent kind of people so much, that 'tis thought not all the concessions of the Falkland Island Ministers will be able to prevent it.

May 11. The late Duke of Newcastle scrupled not to acknowledge Col. Washington and Major Rogers "two of the bravest and most experienced officers in the King's service." The Col. is now in his own service; and if he could fight so courageously for his King, there is no doubt of his displaying a redoubled valour for himself.

Yesterday Lord Camden gave notice in the House of Lords, that he should make a motion on Wednesday next, in consequence of a petition from the settlers of Quebec against the late act for regulating the government of Quebec, and desired the Lords might be summoned accordingly.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Burke gave notice of a motion relative to America on Tuesday next, and required that the members should be summoned to attend. It is to be founded on a petition from the inhabitants of New-York. At the same time Sir George Savile gave notice, that he should present a petition from the settlers at Quebec, against the act of the last session of the last parliament for regulating the government of Quebec

The motion of so much expectation in the upper house, relates to the petition from New-York, which is likely, it is said, to be better received by the Lords than the Commons.

Every friend to the true interests of his country, and whose humanity is not confined to particular objects, must dread the expected news of a battle in America. In a victory over a natural enemy, if a thousand of the vanquished drop by the sword, we feel for them only a common Christian Commiseration; but to read a formal "List of the Killed and Wounded" of our Fellow Subjects, effected by the caprice of a wicked Ministry, must be piercing to such who have liberal and humane sentiments.

Though the American Soldiery perhaps may not be so regularly disciplined as the King's Troops, yet it must be considered that there is a very material difference between a man who fights for his natural Liberty, and the man who only fights because he is paid for it: The former defends himself in a just cause; the latter is the mere dupe of power: The former is animated by the zeal of his attachments to the public weal; the latter has no attachments at all, except to his PAY, for slaughter and bloodshed.

Lord North's tone is strangely altered lately. Last year he positively declared that the French and Spaniards would not be able to go to war in ten years. In January he tells the parliament they were in good condition for a rupture; but he assured them it was not in the least the design of France or Spain to break the peace; now his Lordship as strenuously asserts, they have really been preparing for several months past.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, April 29.

"The different accounts that have lately appeared in public, regarding the dispositions of many powers; and the augmentation which is daily making of the troops, causes every one to imagine we are at the eve of a war. In Bavaria each regiment of horse is augmenting with 100 men. It is said there will be a camp near Wesel of 50,000 men, and that the Elector Palatine will assemble 12,000 men near Dusseldorp.

"It is true that a report prevails, that his Prussian Majesty and the Elector are only going to review those troops; but other advices mention, that this secret activity in the dominions of a certain great Prince has always preceded some great event"

By a letter from Florence we learn, that the situation of the Pretender is truly deplorable. His finances are limited almost to poverty, and the Cardinal York, being a bigot of the first enthusiasm, squanders his ecclesiastical revenues upon the trumperies of the church, without administering much to the wants of his brother. Thus circumstanced, the Pretender is little more than able to keep a carriage; and on this carriage he is not allowed any ensign armorial. He is exceedingly corpulent, owing to a total disuse of exercise; and his face is remarkably carbuncled, from an excessive indulgence of the bottle, to which he constantly flies as a refuge from reflection.

May 12. The petitions from New-York and New-Jersey, which were to have been presented yesterday are put off till Monday.

They write from Guernsey, three French Men of war, with upward of 30 sail of vessels under convoy, passed by that island the 4th inst. about eight o'clock in the evening, and that they were not all out of sight the next morning at day-break.

May 13. It is said, if LORD EFFINGHAM is obliged to resign his commission in the army, he will immediately embark for New-England, to be a spectator to the Business now going forward there.

May 15. It is now believed that Spain will take the lead in breaking peace with Great-Britain, from which France will derive two advantages; first, by shewing the necessity of fulfilling her engagements with Spain; secondly, by uniting the several discordant interests in the court and cabinet in one great principle, that of setting limits to the dangerous growing power of Great-Britain, and interrupting and chastising her for the insolent claim of dominion, they pretend she at present exercises over the whole commercial world.

Nothing now prevents a rupture between this country and every branch of the House of Bourbon, but the disagreements subsisting in the French Royal family, and the unsettled, divided state of the French Cabinet.

There is now the greatest quantity of foreign corn in the port of London ever known at one time.

A correspondent observes, that from the present procedures of several European Princes, it should seem that the amusement of a King consists in making the world unhappy. The Spanish Monarch has declared war against the Algerines; the Emperor of Morocco also, avows himself the enemy of the Dey of Algiers; the King of Prussia is diligently augmenting his forces, as if meditating some signal blow; the King of France is preparing a formidable fleet; and the King of Great Britain is at the eve of a war with his own subjects.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 10.

"They write from Vienna, that the Emperor, previous to his setting out from court, had promoted 13 Lieutenant Field Marshals, and that every thing has the appearance of an approaching war."

May 20. At five o'clock Mr. Burke brought up and presented a remonstrance and representation from the Assembly of the Colony of New-York, the main purport of which is directed against the propriety of taxing the American Colonies in the British Parliament. As soon as the remonstrance was read by the Clerk, Mr. Burke moved that the same be referred to a Committee, and Lord North moved an amendment. A debate now ensued, which continued, till half after seven o'clock, when the question being put on the amendment, the House divided, Ayes 186, Noes 67.

Upon which a short debate ensued, and the principal Speakers were, for the amendment, Lord North, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Aubrey and Mr. Thomas Walpole; against it, Mr. Cruger, Mr. T. Townshend, Mr C. Fox, Mr. Burke, Governor Johnston, and Serjeant Adair.

Mr. Burke introduced the business in a short and pathetic speech, and was answered by Lord North in a very plausible manner; to which Mr. Cruger replied with much spirit and eloquence; and the debates upon the whole were very interesting and entertaining.

The following was the amendment proposed by Lord North on Monday last, on the representation and remonstrance from New-York, presented to the House by Mr. Burke:

As soon as the act of the 6th of George III. was called for and a clause read, it was moved, after the word "remonstrance" to insert, "In which the said Assembly claim to themselves rights derogatory to, and inconsistent with, the legislative authority of parliament, as declared by the said act."

On Saturday evening some dispatches were received at Lord Dartmouth's office from General Gage at Boston, brought by a ship arrived at Bristol from that place, after a quick passage, which were forwarded to his Majesty.

The Spanish Ministry have given the strongest assurances to the British Ambassador at Madrid, that the Armament now fitting out in the different Ports of Spain, "is not intended to act against Great-Britain or her Colonies."

Thursday night an express arrived with the news of the death of the Queen of Denmark, on the 11th instant, at Zell, of a fever, aged 23 years and 10 months; she was born the 22d of July 1751.

WATERTOWN, June 26.

SINCE our last there have been about 16 or 20 regulars killed at Charlestown guard, and we have lost two men.

The Hon. James Warren, Esq; is chosen President of the Provincial Congress, in the room of the late Major General Warren, slain in battle.

The General Assembly of the province of New-Hampshire, met at Portsmouth the 13th instant, and adjourned the same day to the 11th of July next.

Writs are issued (agreeable to the recommendation of the Continental Congress) for calling a General Assembly, to convene at this town on Wednesday the 19th of July next.

CAMBRIDGE June 15.

The 2000 men, voted to be raised by the New Hampshire Congress, are all inlisted, and many of them have already joined the American army. They are commanded by General Nathaniel Folsom.

Within 2 or 3 days past, we are informed, that 20 or 30 transports have arrived at Boston from England, with troops, military stores, horses, &c. as a reinforcement to Thomas Gage, in order to enable him to prosecute his rebellious designs of subverting the legal constitution of this Government.

It is said the number of troops arrived at Boston, with those expected, amount to about 3 or 4000.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Casco Bay, dated June 4.

"Capt.———, (who on his passage to New-York from this place, with a load of spars, was lately seized by Admiral Greaves and carried into Boston) returned here last thursday evening. He says he was at the wharf at Noddle's Island when the battle began, and has given us a particular account of the same. He says the sloop near Winnisimmit, that had the first brush, cut or slipped her cables, and came and fastened to his stern: He was shocked to see the blood running out of the scuppers; there was a number of dead and wounded lying on the deck, but the survivors did not care to tell how many. The Dianna schooner next engaged, and the Master of her told Capt.———, that guns never were better served than ours were, and that not a shot missed him.---I have not time to write you all he says: One man was carried on board for dead, but next morning came to, and had not the least wound about him; others were frightened almost to death, &c. and there was an amazing difference in the looks and behaviour of the enemy after the battle, from what there was before; before, there was nothing but noise and confusion, afterwards, all were still and quiet, insomuch that you could hardly perceive that there was any fleet or army there. From the General down to the common soldier, they seemed to be in great panic, were afraid to go to bed, for fear the Yankees should kill them before morning."

Saturday last the provincial troops set fire to the store on Noddle's Island, which was entirely consumed, no building being now left standing on said Island.

NEW-PORT, (Rhode-Island) June 19.

Last Friday evening when the men of war in our harbour were shifting their watches, a number of musket balls were

fired into the town, one of which entered a closet window of a house on Gravelly point, just to the northward of the long wharf, went through the closet-door, and made a considerable dent in a door in the opposite corner of the room adjoining the closet; by which one or two persons narrowly escaped being killed or wounded.

Last Saturday it being reported that 2 American vessels of force were lying in Narraganset Bay, Capt. Wallace of the ship Rose, Capt. Ayscough, of the Swan, and a tender, came to sail, and first beat out within about 2 miles of the light house, when they bore away, and ran up the river as far as Connanicut point, and took a peep down Narraganset Bay; but not discovering any vessels, they returned to their station in this harbour; while they were on this short, and unsuccessful craize, a number of people boarded and carried off 5 vessels, which those men of war had taken, and left riding in the road.

By two gentlemen who left Charlestown and Cambridge last Wednesday, we are assured, that last Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday morning, 22 transports arrived at Boston, with near 200 horses, and 'twas supposed not exceeding 2000 troops, chiefly new recruits, who made a poor appearance; and that 15 horses died on the passage.

NEW-JERSEY.

Extract of a printed half-sheet of the proceedings of the Hon. the Provincial Congress of the colony of New-Jersey, dated at Trenton, the 3d of June ult.

THE cruel and arbitrary measures of the British Parliament and Ministry, to enslave the American Colonies, having made it necessary to arm and discipline the inhabitants, in defence of their rights and freedom, and that persons in whom they can confide should be chosen to command in the militia, it is recommended and advised, that one or more companies, consisting of 80 men (aged from 16 to 50) each, be formed in each township or corporation. That each of these companies meet, and choose from among themselves, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 1 Ensign; which officers, of each company, shall choose their Serjeants, Corporals and Drummers. That each Captain provide a muster-roll, which every one at inlisting is to subscribe, and according as the proper officers shall direct, meet, for improvement in military discipline, the whole companies at least once a month; and at a general muster, or review of the whole regiment, as often as the field officers shall appoint. —— Each person inlisted, to be equipped as soon as possible with arms, ammunition, &c.

Companies already formed to be continued and compleated.

That in the present dangerous state of public affairs, as the usual resources of government appear to be insufficient, a fund extraordinary be provided for the use of the province, of 10,000l. proclamation money, to be immediately raised, of which the proportions of the several counties are to be as follows, viz.

Bergen	L. 664	8	0
Essex	742	18	0
Middlesex	872	6	8
Somerset	904	2	0
Monmouth	1069	2	8
Morris	723	8	0
Sussex	593	5	4
Hunterdon	1363	16	8
Burlington	1071	13	4
Glocester	763	2	8
Salem	679	12	0
Cumberland	385	6	8
Cape-May	166	18	0
	L. 10,000	0	0

For raising this money, persons to be appointed by the committees in each town; all certainties, to be rated one-fifth less than by the act of Assembly for settling the quotas of taxes for each county; and lands, and other articles, to be as that act directs.

The persons appointed for this service to meet together on the first Monday in July next, at the places appointed by law for the meeting of assessors, where the rates for the quotas of each county are to be settled and adjusted, and delivered on or before the first of August next, to be collected by, and paid to the persons appointed by Committees of the towns or counties, who are to pay the money to the county Committees, to be by them disposed of according to their discretion, to answer the public exigencies.

The minutes, as true copies, were signed William Paterson, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Providence, (45 miles from Boston) to his friend in this city, dated June 20, 1775.

"You doubtless have been alarmed with divers accounts of the contest which happened on the 17th instant, between the King's troops and our army; I shall give you a narrative in a few words as the post now waits.

"On the evening of the 16th. Col. Putnam took possession of Bunker's Hill, with about 1000 men, and began an intrenchment, which they had made some progress in.—At eight in the morning, a party of regulars landed at Charlestown, and fired the town in divers places.—Under cover of the smoke, a body of about 5000 men marched up to our intrenchments, and made a furious and sudden attack; thy were drove back three times; and when they were making the third attack, one of our people imprudently spoke aloud that their powder was all gone; which being heard by some of the regular officers, they encouraged their men to march up to the trenches with fixed bayonets, and entered them; on which our people were ordered to retreat, which they did with great speed, till they got out of musket shot; they then formed, but were not pursued: In the mean time six men of war, and four floating batteries were brought up, and kept up a continual fire on the Causeway that leads on to Charlestown; our people retreated through the fire, but not without the loss of many of the men. Our loss is 60 men killed and missing, and about 140 wounded, the brave Dr. Warren is among the former, and Col. Gardner among the latter. We left six field pieces on the Hill; our people are now intrenched on Pleasant Hill, within cannon shot of Bunker's Hill. The loss of the King's troops must be very considerable; the exact number we cannot tell. If our people had been supplied with ammunition they would have held possession most certainly. They have began firing on Roxbury, with carcases to set it on fire, but have not yet succeeded. Our people are in high spirits, and are very earnest to put this matter to another trial."

Since our last, nine transports with troops, of the second embarkation from Cork, have arrived at Sandy-Hook, and agreeable to orders there received, sailed last Friday for Boston, under convoy of his Majesty's ship of war the Nautilus.

The regiments on board the transports are the 22d, 40th, 44th and 45th.

July 2. We hear that the Gentlemen who compose the military club in this city, intend next Wednesday to entertain General Schuyler, General Wooster, and his Suite, as also Brigadier General Montgomery, at the house of Mr. Samuel Francis of this place.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

Sunday last arrived here the ship Albion, Capt. Crippen, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, designedly shipped by our adversaries to make a breach in our non-importation agreement. The Committee have ordered her to return, and she accordingly fell down the river the next day, and this day sails for her destined port.

Yesterday set out from this city, for the American camp at Cambridge, John Sullivan, Esq; of New-Hampshire, being appointed a Brigadier General by the Hon. Continental Congress. He was accompanied some distance from the city by a number of the officers of the militia, and other gentlemen.

Extract of a letter from Wethersfield, June 22, 1775.

"Before this, you must know (I conclude,) that there has been a battle, in which fell the honourable, the noble Dr. Warren, For fear you may not have the particulars, I will endeavour in part to relate to you how the affair was, as by the best account I can gather from letters from the Camp; Friday afternoon orders were issued for about 1800 of the Provincial troops and 200 of the Connecticut to parade themselves at six o'Clock, with one days provision, equipt with packs, blankets, &c. their orders were given at nine o'Clock and they marched with their teams, trenching tools, &c. to Bunkers-Hill, to heave up an entrenchment which you are sensible is near the water, ships &c. they worked most surprisingly that night; and were discovered at sunrise by a sailor from the mast head; the British army began a fire from Cops-Hill, near Cotten church in Boston, and from all the ships that could be brought to play, which continued till near eight. About one o'clock P. M. the Americans at Cambridge heard that the regulars were landing from their floating batteries, and the alarm was sounded, and they were ordered down to the breast work at Charlestown. Before it was possible, Capt. Chester writes me, he could get there, the battle had begun in earnest, and cannon and musket ball were plenty about their ears; Chester and my brother both were in the engagement, they reinforced our men that had left the breast work in fine order, though they past through the cannonading of the ships, bombs, chain shot, ring shot, double-headed shot, &c. but then their superior number of artillery and number of men, for they were three to two, forced our men to retreat after a warm engagement of one hour and a half. Thank Heaven but few of our men fell, considering the advantage they had of us; our men were much fatigued with working at the entrenchments, and I believe, not in the best preparation in the world to meet an enemy. To add to this terrible scene, the British troops, to their eternal disgrace, shame and barbarity, set Charlestown a fire with torches. My brother says, we were obliged to retreat upon Prospect-Hill, where we made a stand, and said we would all die before we would retreat any further; but the British troops did not think fit to come out from under protection of their shipping. The loss of the Americans is supposed to be of wounded, missing and slain about 120. A large genteel well-dressed gentleman that first mounted our breast work, was overset by one of our impudent Americans, who took so good aim as to prevent his ever mounting another, as he tumbled him into the entrenchment just as he cried, "the day is our own." We greatly rejoice to hear of the coming of the good, the brave General Washington, we shall receive him with open arms."

The following extract of a letter is received from a gentleman who has the best means of information, and it may be depended upon as authentic: "You may depend upon it, that the Glasgow Packet, Capt. Peterfield, sailed from Greenock in April last, bound for Salem, with many thousand pounds value of goods on board." It is said that the above goods are marked for the army. It is hoped that the Committee at Salem have paid proper attention to the vessel, as it is more than probable that she is already arrived.

By a resolve of the House of Commons on the 12th of May, 2s. per gallon is to be laid on all rums, or other spirits, imported into Newfoundland from America.

Extracts from letters of Gentlemen in the army, to their friends in this city, dated Camp at Cambridge, June 27th, 1775.

"YOU will have heard of the battle on Bunker's-Hill, before you receive this, but the accounts will be very various. —Our people went on to take the ground, expecting every day the enemy would take it, if we did not; they were not well prepared, however they went on, and at day break, before they had time to finish their work, they were attacked; but General Howe gives them the praise of defending their works as well as any men on earth could do; and, had our troops, who were to march up to their support, behaved as well in coming to their posts as the others did in defending theirs, they never would have lost their ground, but the enemy must have been cut off. But the low ground, over which they were to pass, was so continually raked by a constant fire from the ships and floating batteries, with every kind of shot, that it rendered it impossible to bring a proper number of men at that time for their support, and after a most vigorous defence for some hours, our men being employed the whole night before without sleep or rest, and many having expended the ammunition they had with them, they retreated and left the ground and unfinished lines to the enemy, where they are now encamped and fortifying. Our people are encamped on Prospect-Hill, at about a mile distance, and have strong lines thrown up from Cambridge-river to Mystick-river, and are watching each other; we lost in the engagement 179 men killed and wounded;—50 killed, 30 wounded and prisoners in Boston, and the remainder of the 179 wounded with us. The enemy lost 1000 on the spot and dead of their wounds before last Wednesday, and 700 then in the hospitals wounded. Many SUCH CONQUESTS would totally ruin the King's troops. Last Saturday the enemy cannonaded Roxbury, and endeavoured to burn the town, but failed. Sunday General Clinton sent a flag from his camp to ours with letters from our prisoners; they say they are kindly treated, and have their choice of army or town surgeons, or both; and most of them likely to do well. Mr. P——cy is this day arrived here from London, he came in Capt. Jenkins to Nantucket, an officer of the K——'s army was passenger with him, and is secured. Mr. P——y says it was expected by administration that the Yankees would not fight, that the army would get up the hill and down again, and that would settle the whole controversy; they will be much chagrined when the account from here arrives. They are like to have enough to do to keep France and Spain quiet during the summer; Russia and the Porte are preparing for war again, and Prussia always ready, is looking on and laughing in his sleeve, and the States of Holland are quarrelling with England, and have ordered all the English ships to leave the Texel.

"We have lost but few men compared with the loss the enemy sustained: Our's will fall short of 60 killed; 30 are prisoners, and about 100 wounded. We have the greatest reason to believe, from their own account, as well as from many other concurring circumstances, that their loss is not short of 1000 killed and wounded, among the former are two Colonels, Majors Pitcairn and Sheriff.—The Royal Welsh Fusileers have but 70 privates and one captain left alive.—The regulars say the battle of Minden, or that on the plains of Abraham, did not exhibit such scenes of blood, in so short a time, from so few men engaged.

"They give out, that we must have lost 3000 men, as they conclude our loss must greatly exceeds theirs."

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 10.

"Before you receive this, you will probably have determined the fate of both parts of the British empire in that venerable Assembly the Continental Congress. We have no fears for you, but the infatuation of the ministry here gives us as much to apprehend as ever. It is still the full persuasion of all the courtiers (and I almost think of the greatest part of the nation) that notwithstanding all your seeming firmness and hostile preparations, you will submit to any thing rather than contend with us. A very short time will now determine that matter; for there is no appearance of any relaxation here. We wait for the great event with the most anxious and distressing impatience."

In ASSEMBLY, June 30, 1775.

The House taking into consideration, that many of the good people of this province, are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, do hereby earnestly recommend to the associators for the defence of their country, and others, that they bear a tenderly and brotherly regard towards this class of their fellow subjects and countrymen; and to these conscientious people, it is also recommended, that they cheerfully assist in proportion to their abilities, such persons as cannot spend both time and substance in the service of their country without great injury to themselves and families.

Resolved, that the sum of twenty pounds be paid for every hundred weight of good merchantable salt-petre that shall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to the undermentioned Committee, within the space of three months from this time; and that the sum of fifteen pounds be paid for every hundred weight of good merchantable salt-petre, that shall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to the said Committee within three months next following, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity.

NAMES of the COMMITTEE.

John Dickenson, Michael Swoope, William Thompson, George Gray, John Montgomery, Thomas Willing, Henry Wynkoop, Edward Biddle, Benjamin Franklin, Anthony Wayne, William Edmonds, Daniel Roberdeau, Benj. Bartholomew, Bernard Dougherty, John Cadwaladar, George Ross, Samuel Hunter, Andrew Allen, Owen Biddle, Francis Johnston, Richard Reily, Samuel Morris, jun. Robert Morris, Thomas Wharton, jun. Robert Whyte.

Extract from the Journals,

CHARLES MOORE, Clk. of Assembly.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, July 3, 1775.

The committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, having undertaken to erect a salt-petre manufactory, and having appointed Messr. Owen Biddle, George Clymer, John Allen, James Mease, Lambert Cadwaladar, and Doctor Benjamin Rush, to superintend the same; they do earnestly request the inhabitants of the Province in general, and of this city and liberties in particular, to furnish them with all such materials and assistance as they may require, to enable them to carry the said important and necessary manufactory into execution, with as much expedition as possible.

By order of the committee.

JOHN BENEZET, Assistant Secretary.

In CONGRESS, July 4th, 1775.

Resolved, that the two acts passed in the first session of the present Parliament, the one entitled "an act to restrain the trade and commerce of the provinces of Massachusetts-Bay, and New-Hampshire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island and Providence plantations in North-America, to Great-Britain, Ireland and the British Islands in the West-Indies; and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations;" the other entitled "an act to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the British islands in the West-Indies, under certain conditions and limitations." are unconstitutional, oppressive and cruel, and that the commercial opposition of these colonies, to certain acts enumerated in the association of the last Congress, ought to be made against these until they are repealed.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 3d, 1775.

"Another of the transports is arrived at the Hook, which is nearly all that was expected. The Pilot tells me that there is a general dissatisfaction among the troops, who thought they were to lie here in peace. One of the ships made Long-Island, sent a boat, a subaltern, two privates and two seamen on shore, to know where they were, but they did not think proper to return to the ship.

"Capt. Smith from Newfoundland acquaints, that they have not three weeks provisions there, and are at their wits end to know what to do—they have dispatched several vessels to England with many more people than their compliment on board, for fear of starving.

"The brig Chester has goods on board for Georgia, they put their passengers on board a pilot boat, and sent them here last Saturday. On examining the baggage, one chap had some goods, which the Committee sent immediately back with the person who owned them—He belongs to Maryland, and intended to steal a march, but must now go to Georgia."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, June 22.

"Since my last, respecting the battle at Charlestown, several other accounts of that affair have transpired out of Boston, none of which make the loss of the ministerial troops in killed and wounded, to be less than 1000; but yesterday two persons brought out the most particular accounts, which are these: That they had 30 officers, from Ensigns and upwards, killed in the field; 54 others wounded, some of them mortally; and that, in the whole, they had 14 or 1500 killed and wounded; that 5 or 600 at least, of these were wounded, many of whom died before they were brought to their hospitals: This is certain, that they have turned out the poor from the work house and alms house, and conducted them over the lines into Roxbury, in order to make room for their wounded men. These people give us similar accounts, and say, that the night after the battle was the most shocking conceivable, the wounded being in the utmost distress, not having surgeons sufficient to take timely care of them.

"As to our loss, we do not know of more than 40 or 50 killed, 28 prisoners, and about 100 to 120 wounded: This is all, excepting some particulars of less importance, yet come to hand. The enemy are, about three-fourths of the whole, encamped at Charlestown; and it is said that General Howe says that he intends to go into Boston, by way of Cambridge and Roxbury.——Major Pitcairn is dead, Major Sheriff on the point of death, one Col. Williams is also said to be among the dead: and some say that one of the general officers is also dead, but the two last mentioned are uncertain."

A DECLARATION by the REPRESENTATIVES of the united Colonies of NORTH-AMERICA, now met in GENERAL CONGRESS at PHILADELPHIA, setting forth the CAUSES and NECESSITY of their taking up ARMS.

IF it was possible for men, who exercise their reason, to believe that the Divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out, by his infinite goodness and wisdom, as the objects of a legal domination never rightfully resistible however severe and oppressive, the Inhabitants of these Colonies might at least require from the Parliament of Great-Britain, some evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject, that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. The legislature of Great-Britain however, stimulated by an inordinate passion for a power, not only unjustifiable but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very constitution of that kingdom, and desperate of success in any mode of contest where regard should be had to truth, law or right, have at length, deserting those, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpose of enslaving these Colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from Reason to Arms.—Yet, however blinded that assembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited domination, so to slight justice and the opinion of mankind, we esteem ourselves bound, by obligations of respect to the rest of the world, to make known the justice of our cause.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the iſland of Great-Britain, left their native land, to ſeek on theſe ſhores a reſidence for civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the leaſt charge to the country from which they removed, by unceaſing labor and an unconquerable ſpirit, they effected ſettlements in the diſtant and inhoſpitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians.—Societies or governments, veſted with perfect legiſlatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourſe was eſtabliſhed between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a ſhort time ſo extraordinary, as to excite aſtoniſhment. It is univerſally conſeſſed, that the amazing increaſe of the wealth, ſtrength and navigation of the realm, aroſe from this ſource; and the miniſter who ſo wiſely and ſucceſsfully directed the meaſures of Great-Britain in the late war, publicly declared, that theſe colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies. —Towards the concluſion of that war, it pleaſed our ſovereign to make a change in his counſels.—From that fatal moment, the affairs of the Britiſh empire began to fall into confuſion, and gradually ſliding from the ſummit of glorious proſperity, to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length diſtracted by the convulſions, that now ſhake it to its deepeſt foundations—The new miniſtry, finding the brave foes of Britain though frequently defeated yet ſtill contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a haſty peace, and of then ſubduing her faithful friends.

Theſe devoted colonies were judged to be in ſuch a ſtate, as to preſent victories without bloodſhed, and all the eaſy emoluments of ſtatuteable plunder.—The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and reſpectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous and uſeful ſervices during the war, though ſo recently and amply acknowledged in the moſt honorable manner by his Majeſty, by the late king, and by Parliament, could not ſave them from the meditated innovations.—Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and aſſuming a new power over them, have in the courſe of eleven years given ſuch deciſive ſpecimens of the ſpirit and conſequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquieſcence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our conſent, though we have ever exerciſed an excluſive right to diſpoſe of our own property; ſtatutes have been paſſed for extending the juriſdiction of courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty beyond their ancient limits; for depriving us of the accuſtomed and ineſtimable privilege of trial by jury in caſes affecting both life and property; for ſuſpending the legiſlature of one of the colonies; for interdicting all commerce of another,—and for altering fundamentally the form of government eſtabliſhed by charter, and ſecured by acts of its own legiſlature ſolemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of coloniſts from legal trial, and in effect, from puniſhment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great-Britain and America, a deſpotiſm dangerous to our very exiſtence; and for quartering ſoldiers upon the coloniſts in time of profound peace. It has alſo been reſolved in parliament, that coloniſts charged with committing certain offences, ſhall be tranſported to England to be tried.

But why ſhould we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one ſtatute it is declared, that parliament can "of right make laws to bind us IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER." What is to defend us againſt ſo enormous, ſo unlimited a power? Not a ſingle man of thoſe who aſſume it, is choſen by us; or is ſubject to our controul or influence: but on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of ſuch laws, and an American revenue, if not diverted from the oſtenſible purpoſes for which it is raiſed, would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion as they increaſe ours. We ſaw the miſery to which ſuch deſpotiſm would reduce us. We for ten years inceſſantly and ineffectually beſieged the throne as ſupplicants. We reaſoned, we remonſtrated with parliament in the moſt mild and decent language. But adminiſtration ſenſible that we ſhould regard theſe oppreſſive meaſures as freemen ought to do, ſent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was rouſed it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A Congreſs of Delegates from the united colonies was aſſembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of laſt September. We reſolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the King, and alſo addreſſed our fellow ſubjects of Great-Britain. We have purſued every temperate, every reſpectful meaſure; we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourſe with our fellow ſubjects, as the laſt peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth ſhould ſupplant our attachment to liberty.—This, we flattered ourſelves, was the ultimate ſtep of the controverſy: But ſubſequent events have ſhewn, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expreſſions againſt the colonies were inſerted in his Majeſty's ſpeech; our petition, though we were told it was a decent one,—that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it graciouſly and to promiſe laying it before his Parliament, was huddled into both houſes amongſt a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The Lords and Commons in their addreſs, in the month of February, ſaid, that "a rebellion at that time actually exiſted within the province of Maſſachuſetts bay; and that thoſe concerned in it, had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his Majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other colonies; and therefore they beſought his Majeſty, that he would take the moſt effectual meaſures to inforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the ſupreme legiſlature."—Soon after, the commercial intercourſe of whole colonies with foreign countries and with each other, was cut off by an act of Parliament; by another, ſeveral of them were intirely prohibited from the fiſheries in the ſeas near their coaſts on which they always depended for their ſuſtenance; and large re-inforcements of ſhips and troops were immediately ſent over to General Gage.

Fruitleſs were all the entreaties, arguments and eloquence of an illuſtrious band of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Peers and Commoners, who nobly and ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the juſtice of our cauſe, to ſtay or even to mitigate the heedleſs fury, with which theſe accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on. Equally fruitleſs was the interference of the city of London, of Briſtol, and many other reſpectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an inſidious manœuvre calculated to divide us, to eſtabliſh a perpetual auction of taxations where colony ſhould bid againſt colony, all of them uninformed what ranſom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us at the point of the bayonet the unknown ſums that ſhould be ſufficient to gratify, if poſſible to gratify, miniſterial rapacity, with the miſerable indulgence left to us of raiſing in our own mode the preſcribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorſeleſs victors to conquered enemies? In our circumſtances to accept them would be to deſerve them.

Soon after the intelligence of theſe proceedings arrived on this continent, General Gage, who, in the courſe of the laſt year, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Boſton in the province of Maſſachuſett's-Bay and ſtill occupied it as a garriſon, on the 19th day of April ſent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked aſſault on the inhabitants of the ſaid province and at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of perſons, ſome of whom were officers and ſoldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord, where they ſet upon another party of the inhabitants of the ſame province, killing ſeveral and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people ſuddenly aſſembled to repel this cruel aggreſſion. Hoſtilities thus commenced by the Britiſh troops, have been ſince proſecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation.—The inhabitants of Boſton being confined within that town by the General their Governor, and having in order to procure their diſmiſſion entered into a treaty with him, it was ſtipulated that the ſaid inhabitants having depoſited their arms with their own magiſtrates, ſhould have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honor, in defiance of the obligation of treaties which even ſavage nations eſteem ſacred, the Governor ordered the arms depoſited as aforeſaid that they might be preſerved for their owners, to be ſeized by a body of ſoldiers; detained the greateſt part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire, to leave their moſt valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are ſeparated from their huſbands, children from their parents, the aged and the ſick from their relations and friends who wiſh to attend and comfort them; and thoſe who have been uſed to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable diſtreſs.

The General further emulating his miniſterial maſters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th day of June, after venting the groſſeſt falſehoods and calumnies againſt the good people of theſe colonies, proceeds to "declare them all, either by "name or deſcription, to be rebels and traitors; to ſuperſede "the courſe of the common law, and inſtead thereof to pub-"liſh and order the uſe and exerciſe of the law martial."—His troops have butchered our countrymen; have wantonly burnt Charles-Town, beſides a conſiderable number of houſes in other places; our ſhips and veſſels are ſeized; the neceſſary ſupplies of proviſions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmoſt power to ſpread deſtruction and devaſtation around him.

We have received certain intelligence, that General Carleton, the Governor of Canada, is inſtigating the people of that province and the Indians to fall upon us; and we have but too much reaſon to apprehend, that ſchemes have been formed to excite domeſtic enemies againſt us. In brief, a part of theſe colonies now feels, and all of them are ſure of feeling as far as the vengeance of adminiſtration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, ſword and famine.—We are reduced to the alternative of chuſing an unconditional ſubmiſſion to the tyranny of irritated miniſters, or reſiſtance by force.—The latter is our choice.—We have counted the coſt of this conteſt, and find nothing ſo dreadful as voluntary ſlavery.—Honor, juſtice and humanity forbid us tamely to ſurrender that freedom which we received from our gallant anceſtors, and which our innocent poſterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of reſigning ſucceeding generations to that wretchedneſs which inevitably awaits them, if we baſely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cauſe is juſt. Our union is perfect. Our internal reſources are great, and if neceſſary, foreign aſſiſtance is undoubtedly attainable.—We gratefully acknowledge, as ſignal inſtances of the Divine favour towards us, that his Providence would not permit us to be called into this ſevere controverſy, until we were grown up to our preſent ſtrength, had been previouſly exerciſed in warlike operations, and were poſſeſſed of the means of defending ourſelves. With hearts fortified with theſe animating reflections, we moſt ſolemnly, before God and the world declare, that, exerting the utmoſt energy of thoſe powers which our beneficent Creator hath graciouſly beſtowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to aſſume, we will, in defiance of every hazard with unabating firmneſs and perſeverance, employ for the preſervation of our liberties, being with one mind reſolved, to die Freemen rather than to live Slaves.

Leſt this declaration ſhould diſquiet the minds of our friends and fellow ſubjects in any part of the empire, we aſſure them, that we mean not to diſſolve that Union, which has ſo long and ſo happily ſubſiſted between us, and which we ſincerely wiſh to ſee reſtored.—Neceſſity has not yet driven us into that deſperate meaſure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war againſt them.—We have not raiſed armies with ambitious deſigns of ſeparating from Great-Britain, and eſtabliſhing independent ſtates.—We fight not for glory or for conqueſt. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable ſpectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even ſuſpicion, of offence. They boaſt of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than ſervitude or death.—

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it—for the protection of our property, acquired ſolely by the honeſt induſtry of our fore-fathers and ourſelves, againſt violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We ſhall lay them down when hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, and all danger of their being renewed ſhall be removed; and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the ſupreme and impartial Judge and Ruler of the univerſe, we moſt devoutly implore his divine goodneſs to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to diſpoſe our adverſaries to reconciliation on reaſonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Atteſted, CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1775.

NORFOLK, JULY 19, 1775.

GENERAL GAGE's Account of the Battle at Bunkers Hill, dated Boſton June 26, 1775.

"THIS town was alarmed on the 17th inſtant at break of day, by a firing from the Lively ſhip of war; and a report was immediately ſpread that the rebels had broke ground and were raiſing a battery on the heights of the Peninſula of Charleſtown, againſt the town of Boſton. They were plainly ſeen, and in a few hours a battery of 6 guns played upon their works. Preparations were inſtantly made for the landing a body of men; and ſome companies of grenadiers and light infantry, with ſome battallions, and field artillery, amounting in the whole to about 2000 men, under the command of Major General Howe, and Brigadier General Pigot, were embarked with great expedition, and landed on the Peninſula without oppoſition, under cover of ſome ſhips of war, and armed veſſels.

"The troops formed as ſoon as landed: The rebels upon the heights, were perceived to be in great force, and ſtrongly poſted. A redoubt thrown up on the 16th at night, with other works full of men, defended with cannon, and a large body poſted in the houſes of Charleſtown, covered their right; and their left was covered by a breaſt work, part of it cannon proof, which reached from the left of the redoubt to the Myſtick river.

"Beſides the appearance of the rebels ſtrength, large columns were ſeen pouring in to their aſſiſtance; but the King's troops advanced: The attack began by a cannonade, and notwithſtanding various impediments of fences, walls, &c. and the heavy fire they were expoſed to, from the vaſt numbers of rebels, and their left galled from the houſes of Charleſtown, the troops made their way to the redoubt, mounted the works, and carried it. The rebels were then forced from other ſtrong holds, and purſued 'till they were drove clear off the Peninſula, leaving 5 pieces of cannon behind them. Charleſtown was ſet on fire during the engagement, and moſt part of it conſumed. The loſs they ſuſtained, muſt have been conſiderable, from the vaſt numbers they were ſeen to carry off during the action, excluſive of what they ſuffered from the ſhipping. About 100 were buried the day after, and 30 found wounded on the field, ſome of which are ſince dead. About 170 of the King's troops were killed, and ſince dead of their wounds; and a great many were wounded.

"This action has ſhown the bravery of the King's troops, who under every diſadvantage, gained a complete victory over three times their number, ſtrongly poſted, and covered by breaſt works. But they fought for their KING, their LAWS and CONSTITUTION."

Extract of a letter from a merchant of repute in Liverpool to his correſpondent here.

"Tobacco has been long on the riſe, and will be much higher, occaſioned as I imagine by the diſturbances which prevail in your part of the world, and particularly in the Province of Virginia. The moſt thinking men among us are of opinion, that the contempt with which Britain is treated, can anſwer no good purpoſe in the end. I firmly believe that the whole force of American patriotiſm, united with the oppoſition here, will neither intimidate nor compel the Miniſtry to give up Britiſh ſupremacy. The diſtreſs which the continent propheſied would fall upon us by their ſchemes of non-importation and non-exportation has not yet happened. There is a conſiderable demand for hands at moſt of the manufactories in the kingdom, and ſcarce one but is fully employed. Raw ſilk is advanced full 15 per-cent. within the laſt 6 months, yarn from 25 to 30 and 40 per-cent. nor is the advance leſs conſiderable on all Britiſh as well as foreign and Eaſt-India goods.

"Theſe circumſtances taken together, I conſider as infallible ſigns of a briſk and growing trade."

From Philadelphia we learn, that when his Majeſty was aſked what anſwer ſhould be given to the petition of the LOYAL Aſſembly of New-York, he was graciouſly pleaſed to ſay, that HE ſhould give none, but that his FLEET and ARMY ſhould return them all the anſwer they deſerved. [What think you of PETITIONING now!]

Laſt Saturday came up to this harbor the Otter ſloop of war, with his Excellency the Governor on board; and on Sunday they took poſſeſſion of the large ſhip the William, belonging to Mr. Livingſton of Jamaica, and then in ballaſt; but for what purpoſe is uncertain. Same day arrived with diſpatches from Boſton a tender belonging to the Admiral's ſhip.

The account mentioned in our laſt, of the return of the Magdalen armed ſchooner and the arrival of the Boſton man of war in Hampton road, we ſince find to be premature.

Our correſpondent from Princeſs Anne, who has favored us with an eſſay ſaid to be taken from the Public Ledger, we believe is a very good friend to his country, but is miſtaken in a number of facts, particularly with reſpect to Nantucket, which it would be proper to correct before a publication.

Laſt night arrived the Attorney General from Williamſburg and waited upon his Excellency the Governor. We hear he brings information of a battle being fought the beginning of this month, on Proſpect hill near Boſton. The Regulars, the report ſays, have loſt 1000, and the Provincials 750 men. General Waſhington had arrived before the engagement.

NORFOLK, July 19, 1775.

FOR CHARTER

TO any part of GREAT-BRITAIN or the WEST-INDIES, the Brig SUSANNAH, WILLIS BRIGHT maſter; burthen about 300 hhds of tobacco, or 10,000 buſhels of grain; a new veſſel, and will be ready to take in by the 1ſt next month.—For terms apply to

LOGAN, GILMOUR & Co.

NORFOLK, July 12, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public vendue, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 27th of July if fair, otherwiſe on the next fair day; a certain point or parcel of land, in the borough of Norfolk, and binding on Elizabeth river, with a dwelling-houſe and improvements thereon, any perſon that is inclinable to purchaſe any part or the whole, by applying to the ſubſcriber hereof, may know the contents of ſuch ſale, before the ſaid day, and a good and ſure right will be made to the purchaſer or purchaſers, with 18 months credit for one half of the purchaſe money, with approved ſecurity, to EDWARD HANSFORD.

LEBANON, July 16, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for their ſubſcriptions for making the Diſmal Swamp road are deſired to make immediate payment to the Gentlemen before appointed; thoſe who fail may depend on being dealt with as the law directs without reſpect of perſons, which method will be very diſagreeable to, Gentlemen,

Your Humble Servant,
G. LAMB.

JULY 11, 1775.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG man who will undertake to teach NAVIGATION, BOOK-KEEPING, LAND-SURVEYING, ARITHMETIC, &c. &c. on the moſt reaſonable terms, either in town or country. —— He hopes to give ſatisfaction to thoſe Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to employ him. 57

N. B. He may be ſpoke with at Mr. COLLIN'S Portſmouth.

NORFOLK July 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in April laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant man named JAMES WELSH, by trade a SHOEMAKER, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſhort-ſighted, of a ſlim make and pale complexion, has ſhort brown hair over which he ſometimes wears a wig; he is much addicted to liquor, and when drunk is very quarrelſome: Had on when he went off a brown cloth coat, a red double breaſted waiſtcoat. From ſeveral circumſtances the ſubſcriber has reaſon to believe he is gone towards North-Carolina, having ſome acquaintances about the Plank bridge and Edenton.

(3) 57 W. FORSYTH.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And may be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE

MANUAL EXERCISE,

PRICE, Seven-pence half-penny.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony in a few weeks. JOHN KERR, junior,

TOM. GAGE's PROCLAMATION,
Or blustering DENUNCIATION,
Replete with Defamation,
Threatning Devastation,
And speedy Jugulation,
Of the New-English Nation.—
Who shall his pious Ways shun?

WHEREAS the Rebels hereabout,
Are stubborn still, and still hold out;
Refusing yet to drink their Tea,
In spite of Parliament and Me;
And to maintain their bubble, Right,
Prognosticate a real fight;
Preparing flints, and guns, and ball,
My army and the fleet to maul;
Mounting their guilt to such a pitch,
As to let fly at soldier's breech;
Pretending they design'd a trick,
Tho' order'd not to hurt a chick;
But peaceably, without alarm,
The men of Concord to disarm;
Or, if resisting, to annoy
And ev'ry magazine destroy:—
All which, tho' long oblig'd to bear,
Thro' want of men, and not thro' fear;
I'm able now by augmentation,
To give a proper castigation;
For since th' addition to the troops,
Now re-inforc'd as thick as hops;
I can, like JEMMY at the BOYNE,
Look safely on—Fight you BURGOYNE,
And mow, like grass, the rebel YANKEES;
I fancy not these DOODLE dances:—
Yet, e're I draw the vengeful sword,
I have thought fit to send abroad,
This present gracious Proclamation,
Of purpose mild the demonstration,
That whosoe'er keeps gun or pistol,
I'll spoil the motion of his systole,
Or, whip his breech, or cut his weason,
As haps the measure of his Treason:—
But every one that will lay down
His hanger bright, and musket brown,
Shall not be beat, nor bruis'd, nor bang'd,
Much less for past offences, hang'd;
But on surrendering his toledo,
Go to and fro unhurt as we do:—
But then I must, out of this plan lock
Both SAMUEL ADAMS, and JOHN HANCOCK;
For those vile traitors (like debentures)
Must be tuck'd up at all adventures;
As any proffer of a pardon,
Would only tend those rogues to harden:—
But every other mother's son,
The instant he destroys his gun,
(For thus doth run the King's command)
May, if he will, come kiss my hand.—
And to prevent such wicked game, as
Pleading the plea of ignoramus;
Be this my proclamation spread
To every reader that can read:
And as nor law nor right was known
Since my arrival in this town;
To remedy this fatal flaw,
I hereby publish Martial Law.
Mean while let all and every one,
Who loves his life, forsake his gun;
And all the Council, by mandamus,
Who have been reckoned so infamous,
Return unto their habitation,
Without or let or molestation.—
Thus, graciously, the war I wage,
As witnesseth my hand,——TOM. GAGE.

By command of MOTHER CARY,
THOMAS FLUCKER, Secretary.

The following is copy of a letter from General LEE to General BURGOYNE, upon his arrival at BOSTON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1775.

My dear SIR.

WE have had twenty different accounts of your arrival at Boston, which have been regularly contradicted the next morning; but as I now find it certain that you are arrived, I shall not delay a single instant addressing myself to you. It is a duty I owe to the friendship I have long and sincerely professed for you; a friendship to which you have the strongest claims from the first moments of our acquaintance. There is no man from whom I have received so many testimonies of esteem and affection; there is no man whose esteem and affection could, in my opinion, have done me greater honour. I entreat and conjure you therefore, my dear Sir, to impute these lines not to a petulant itch of scribbling, but to the most unfeigned solicitude for the future tranquility of your mind, and for your reputation. I sincerely lament the infatuation of the times, when men, of such a stamp as Mr. Burgoyne and Mr. Howe, can be seduced into so impious and nefarious a service, by the artifice of a wicked and insidious Court and Cabinet. You, Sir, must be sensible that these epithets are not unjustly severe. You have yourself experienced the wickedness and treachery of this Court and Cabinet. You cannot but recollect their manœuvres in your own select Committee, and the treatment yourself as President received from these abandoned men. You cannot but recollect the black business of St. Vincents, by an opposition to which you acquired the [illegible]est and most deserved honour. I shall not trou[illegible]u with my opinion of the right of taxing America without her own consent, as I am afraid, from what I have seen of your speeches, that you have already formed your creed on this article; but I will boldly affirm, had this right been established on a thousand statutes, had America admitted it from time immemorial, it would be the duty of every good Englishman to exert his utmost to divest Parliament of this right, as it must inevitably work the subversion of the whole empire. The malady under which the state labours is indisputably derived from the inadequate representation of the subject, and the vast pecuniary influence of the crown. To add to this pecuniary influence and incompetency of representation, is to insure and precipitate our destruction. To wish any addition can scarcely enter the heart of a citizen who has the least spark of public virtue, and who is at the same time capable of seeing consequences the most immediate. I appeal, Sir, to your own conscience, to your experience and knowledge of our Court and Parliament; and I request you to lay your hand upon your heart, and then answer with your usual integrity and frankness, whether, on the supposition America should be abject enough to submit to the terms imposed, you think a single guinea raised upon her would be applied to the purpose (as it is ostentatiously held out to deceive the people at home) of easing the mother country? or whether you are not convinced that the whole they could extract, would be applied solely to heap up still further the enormous fund for corruption, which the crown already possesses, and of which a most diabolical use is made. On these principles, I say, Sir, every good Englishman, abstracted of all regard for America, must oppose her being taxed by the British Parliament; for my own part I am convinced that no argument (not totally abhorrent from the spirit of liberty and the British constitution) can be produced in support of this right. But it would be impertinent to trouble you upon a subject which has been so amply, and in my opinion so fully discussed. I find by a speech given as your's in the public papers, that it was by the King's positive command you embarked in this service. I am somewhat pleased that it is not an office of your own seeking, tho', at the same time, I must confess that it is very alarming to every virtuous citizen, when he sees men of sense and integrity, (because of a certain profession) lay it down as a rule implicitly to obey the mandates of a court, be they ever so flagitious. It furnishes, in my opinion, the best arguments for the total reduction of the army. But I am running into a tedious essay, whereas I ought to confine myself to the main design and purpose of this letter, which is, to guard you and your colleagues from those prejudices which the same miscreants, who have infatuated General Gage and still surround him, will labour to instil into you against a brave, loyal and most deserving people. The avenues of truth will be shut up to you. I assert, Sir, that even General Gage will deceive you as he has deceived himself. I do not say he will do it designedly; I do not think him capable: but his mind is so totally poisoned, and his understanding so totally blinded by the society of fools and knaves, that he no longer is capable of discerning facts as manifest as the noon day sun. I assert, Sir, that he is ignorant that he has from the beginning, been consummately ignorant of the principles, temper, disposition and force of the Colonies. I assert, Sir, that his letters to the Ministry (at least such as the public have seen) are one continued tissue of misrepresentation, injustice and tortured inferences from mis-stated facts. I affirm, Sir, that he has taken no pains to inform himself of the truth; that he has never conversed with a man who had the courage or honesty to tell him the truth.—I am apprehensive that you and your colleagues may fall into the same trap, and it is the apprehension that you may be inconsiderately hurried by the vigour and activity you possess, into measures which may be fatal to many innocent individuals, may hereafter wound your own feelings, and which cannot possibly serve the cause of those who sent you, that has prompted me to address these lines to you.

I most devoutly wish, that your industry, valour and military talents, may be reserved for a more honourable and virtuous service against the natural enemies of your country, (to whom our Court are so basely complaisant) and not to be wasted in ineffectual attempts to reduce to the wretchedest state of servitude, the most meritorious part of your fellow subjects. I say, Sir, that any attempts to accomplish this purpose must be ineffectual. You cannot possibly succeed. No man is better acquainted with the state of this continent than myself. I have ran through almost the whole Colonies, from the North to the South, and from the South to the North. I have conversed with all orders of men, from the first estated Gentlemen to the lowest planters and farmers, and can assure you, that the same spirit animates the whole. Not less than 150,000 Gentlemen, Yeomen and Farmers are now in arms, determined to preserve their liberties or perish.—— As to the idea that the Americans are deficient in courage, it is too ridiculous and glaringly false to deserve a serious refutation.—I never could conceive upon what this notion was founded.—I served several campaigns in America the last war, and cannot recollect a single instance of ill behaviour in the Provincials, where the Regulars acquited themselves well. Indeed we well remember some instances of the reverse, particulary where the late Col. Grant, (he who lately pledged himself for the general cowardise of America) ran away with a large body of his own regiment, and was saved from destruction by the valour of a few Virginians. Such prepposterous arguments are only proper for the Rigby's and Sandwich's, from whose mouths never issued, and to whose breasts truth and decency are utter strangers. You will much oblige me in communicating this letter to General Howe, to whom I should wish it should be considered in some measure addressed, as well as to yourself. Mr. Howe is a man for whom I have ever had the highest love and reverence. I have honoured him for his own connections, but above all for his admirable talents and good qualities. I have courted his acquaintance and friendship not only as a pleasure, but as an ornament; I flattered myself that I had obtained it.—Gracious God! is it possible that Mr. Howe should be prevailed upon to accept of such an office! That the brother of him, to whose memory the much injured people of Boston erected a monument, should be employed as one of the instruments of their destruction!—But the fashion of the times it seems is such, as renders it impossible that he should avoid it. The commands of our most gracious Sovereign are to cancel all moral obligations, to sanctify every action, even those that the Satrap of an Eastern Despot would start at.— I shall now beg leave to say a few words with respect to myself and the part I act. I was bred up from my infancy in the highest veneration for the liberties of mankind in general: What I have seen of Courts and Princes convinces me, that power cannot be lodged in worse hands than in theirs; and of all Courts I am persuaded that ours is the most corrupt and hostile to the rights of humanity. I am convinced that a regular plan has been laid (indeed every act since the present accession evinces it) to abolish even the shadow of Liberty from amongst us. It was not the demolition of the Tea, it was not any other particular act of the Bostonians, or of the other provinces which constituted their crimes. But it is the noble spirit of Liberty manifestly pervading the whole continent, which has rendered them the objects of ministerial and royal vengeance.—Had they been notoriously of another disposition, had they been HOMINES AD SERVITUDINEM PARATOS, they might have made as free with the property of the East-India company, as the felonious North himself, with impunity. But the Lords of St. James's and their mercenaries of St. Stephen's well know, that as long as the free spirit of this great continent remains unsubdued, the progress they can make in their scheme of universal despotism, will be but trifling. Hence it is that they wage inexpiable war against America. In short, this is the last asylum of persecuted Liberty.—— Here should the machinations and fury of her enemies prevail, that bright Goddess must fly off from the face of the earth, and leave not a trace behind.—— These, Sir, are my principles; this is my persuasion, and consequentially I am determined to act. I have now, Sir, only to entreat that, whatever measures you pursue, whether those which your real friends (myself amongst them) would wish, or unfortunately those which our accursed misrulers shall dictate, you will still believe me to be personally, with the greatest sincerity and affection,

Your's, &c. C. LEE.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the late concern of WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co. Printers, are requested to make immediate payment for Stationary and for the first year's Gazette, to the subscriber, who is properly empowered to receive the same.

56 JOHN SCHAW.

NORFOLK, June 26, 1775

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my house, on Tuesday night last, about 12 o'clock, a bellied SILVER TANKARD, weight 46 ounces seventeen and a half penny weight; Also a pint CAN, of the same shape, and a set of table FLINT-GLASS CASTORS with silver tops. ——Any person that will bring them to me shall receive the above reward and no questions asked; and on conviction of the THIEF I will give TEN POUNDS, besides what the law allows.

56 (3) JAMES MARSDEN.

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